THIS EVENING, at h IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MENO Means Feelerin Rosin on Join Gilbert, Class Failer, Mark Smite, Learner Holland, Young, Leater B. J. Ringsold, Browne, Wilson, Condition, Leanard, Barrow, Wilson, Wilkinson, Pope, Word, Cashin, Mins Jone Burke, Siles Maletine Henriques, Miss R. Burrett, Miss Scott

NIBLOS GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at S. BELFFEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Miss Ed Vernon, Messre, Burnett, Rahon, Blaidell, Barry Holmes,
Hiss Mary Wells, Miss Everett, Mire Chauffied.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at MACHONY O'MORE; LATEST FROM NEW-YORK, Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, Miss Adah Isana Mesken in MAZEPPA THIS EVENING, THE ELVES: Or, THE STATUE BRIDE—THE FOOL OF THE FABILY: The World States, Michaille Street,

FOX'S OLD SOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING ST S. EVA. THE HISH PRINCESS: THE
FLYING DUTCHMAN. Mass Famps Herring, Miss Emma Reynolds.
Mesura G. L. Fox. W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oskiev.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and THIS EVENING at 21 UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN-Mrs. 4. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L.
Junison, Missea Jennie Cleaver, Kehen, Schell, Lehrun, Mesers,
Hadsway, Daly, W. L. Janison, H. E. Johnstone, Eaviland,
Bridgroun, Anderson, Wilton, ORE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURL-

THIS EVENING, at a EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Seguist, Mr. James R. Conce, Mile, Carlotta de Berg.

THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES. THE LIVE INJIN. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, BALLADS, COMPALACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, BUETS, etc., PETER PIPES.

THIS EVENING, OPPERATIC CONCERT: Mms. Octobant, Signor Massoieni, Signor Antonicci, Prof. Gaghano. Performance on the "Casas Armonica."

TRIS EVENING, MAY-DAY FESTIVAL, by the Union Sunday School, assisted by La Petite Forence Revuolds.

STUDIG BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenth-st.

TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES by Larkin G. Meal, jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTA-DINELLA," #ECHO, and others."

TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. J. C.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 345 Broadway.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
Wim. Bradford, SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the
benefit of the Soldiers (Trylans) Hope

BROOKLYN ATHEN, EUM.
THIS EVENING, SIS CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS, or all sta and Reb-Rugers

Businces Sotices.

Lyon's INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving fare said electing from Moths. The original and granine is signed E. Lyon. All others are imutations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyov's. Sold by all droggists, and by Bannes & Co. No. 21 Park row.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY .- DALLEY'S GALVANIC Honse Satve is feat taking the place of all other Horse Limitments and Oratments. All who use it acknowledge it to be the heat known cure for galls, scritches, onts, sprains, braises, and in many cases gaitte, young spavin, quarter crack, &c. 50c. a box. Sold by all Druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedur-st., N. Y.

BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and sir, are remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after

Sold by drogalsts

ASTH: .- A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, who have covered with a dry tenacious phlegm. "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will in some cases give immediate relief. For Coughs, Colds, and Throst Diseases, the Treches have proved their

"An Old Lady Friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches "-|The Rev. D. Lavra Frankfort, Ill.

3 500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Horses, makes 3.500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand all CLIMATES, while those reade by the dry pressing mathines all CREMBLE TO PIECES on be-A REGUL General Agent, No. 141 Browders, Mrike

ent of the same amount of timber ONE THIRD NORE SUNGLES than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Requa, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN, NO. 513 BROADWAY. GRNN, NO. 513 BRONDWAY,
LADIES, LISTEN,
LADIES, LISTEN,
PEFORE PURCHASING
BEFORE PURCHASING
UNTRIMBED STRAW HATS. THE 100 New SHAPES,
THE 100 New SHAPES,
IN EVERT VARIETY OF STRAW,
IN EVERT VARIETY OF STRAW,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN
FOR LADIES, MISSES
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES CEDAR CAMPHOR.

Weed in Furs, Woolsne, &c., is a very low rate of insurance against Moths, &c. C. C. is sold by every deeggist. HARRIS & CHAPMAN. We invite all to call at No. 33 Broadway to try

Brotanic Wise, to be convinced that for any of the country equals it. The most endicent physicians recommend it, and it we only told indexed by them. Ask your draggist for it. Depot No. 33 Broadway. IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The American Patent

Watch Safe will secure you from the manipulations of Pickpockets Boy one, and sleep safely in the cars. Davencer & Co., No. 402 Broadway.

DEFERRED & Co., No. 4-2 Broadway.

The celebrated PROADWAY HAY with Gutta-Pereba Band, introduced by TERRY, No. 466 Broadway, will be opened and for sale on
said after TRURADAY, the 25th mat, by all the fashionable hatters in
the Curred States.

A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S DEW PREMIUM TRU-S. C. C. T. - DIABRHEA AND CHOLERAIC EVIDENCES

safely controlled by NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, an agreeable Pocket Remedy. Made only by C. H. NEEDLES, Twelfth and Race, Philad-liphis. 50 cents a box. BARTLETT'S ELASTIC STITCH PRACTICAL FAMILY

STWING-MACHINE. Simplest and best for all kinds of family sewing. Price 52%. United States Agency, Mus. Drmonart's Emponium of Familors, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufacthe usest improved Looms for wearing Tapes. Bindings Webbings TRUSCES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supporture. &c.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Core Truss Office only at No. 2 Venevat. Lady attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. FLORRICE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 265 Frondway.

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Howe Sewing Machine Company. - Elias Howe, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. W. BADGER, having just re-terard from the army, has resumed the Practice of the Law at No. 2 Wall-st, N. Y.

STAPPORD'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING

- SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRI PLASTER SAPES. For sale low. MARYIN & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnutet. Phile.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,600 Chestaut st. Falls.; Astorph., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boaton. Avoid Grandient indistalons of his naturals.

Another Cure.—A lady who had kept her bed for the months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of Man-

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclusively by the Singer Manufacturing Company. No. 458 Broadway GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

EMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Campbetyrers. GROVER & BARRE SEWING MACRIPS COMPANY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE-A TIGHT price. WITH a Single Threap:—See "Grand Trial of Sewing-achines"—sent free, with samples of Work—No. 500 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, with out dyeing; is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or lated preparations. Depot No. 21 Barcley st. DYSPHESIA TABLETS-For Indigestion, Heartburn,

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-189 August No. 37 Park now, New York (retablished in 1849), are agents for The Tribune, and all the new spapers in the United States

New-York Daily Cribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866.

To Correspondents.

Air business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trix-unk," New York.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Liberries, 17 Heariests at Carent Garden, W. C. h. are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Season trops and Accessors. Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Turnexa must be handed in To Day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Cubs, from Liverpool May 12, via puceustown May 13, arrived at Halifax yester, lay, bring-ag one week later news. The money market of England was convulsed by a panic

The money market of England was convenied by a painter throat unparalleled in the modern history of the country. It so absorbed public opinion as even to overshadow the war question in Germany. Among those who failed is Sir Alorton Peto. Mr. Gialstone, in the House of Commons on May 4, stated that the Government has suspended the Bank Charter act.

The news from Germany continued to be warlike, although the lope of the preservation of peace has not

The news from Getting, control of peace has not been shandoned by all. The Italian Chamber of Depu-tion passed, by a vote of 263 to 48, a bill granting the fovernment extraordinary powers to provide for the main-

Government extraordinary powers to provide for the maintenance of the public safety.

By the arrival of the Arizona at this port yesterday, we have news from Panama to May 13, and from Callae to May 2. The Sponish Admiral had declared the blockade of Valparaiso raised, and had saled thence with his entire squadron on the 14th of April for Callao, which port he reached on the 25th of April. Immediately on his arrival Admiral Nuice advised the Consular Corps that within six days he would bombard the city. The threat was carried out on the 2d of May, when the Spanish fleet, at 12), began to attack the forts. After a hot engagement of over four hours in duration the Spaniards were compelled to withdraw, all their vessels being more or less disabled. Admiral Nunce himself was seriously wounded. The Pernytanioss was small, but included the Secretary of war, who was killed.

GIONERAL NEWS.

Several German singing societies, rifle clubs and other organizations celebrated the "Pfingster Fest" (Whit-Menday), at Jones Wood yesterday. They terned out in very large numbers, enjoyed the music of Mensching's and Kissenberth's bands, drank lazer bier without restriction as to quantity, and did many other things which we have no room here to make mention of. The No-lie extratition care was a right for the first of the contralition care was a right for the first of the contralition care was a right for the first of the contralition care was a right for the first of th

The Noelte expadition case was again before U. S. Com-missioner Newton yesteriay. The Sheriff declines to sur-render the prisoner Noelte, as he holds him on account of a civil process. After discussion by coursed the Commis-sioner and the return of the U. S. Marshal was manifected, and that he should direct the Marshal to obey forthwith the warnant horetofore committed to him.

Down on Long Island they have a very cheerful way of adjusting things. A locanotive sets wood lots on fire, and then somebody in the interest of the real estate owners tense up sandry mils, and thus endeavors to bring about a settlement of the damage by sending dozens of innocent people to a ghastly and terrible death. No fives were, however, lost, in the case referred to.

The New-York Academy of Music took fire early this corning, and up to the hear of going to press with our egular edition there was every indication that the conflantion would prove one of the most disastrons that ever seried the price. The receipts of the Excise Board for licenses granted erre, up to 5 o clock p. m. vesterday, \$419,750. There are been presented to them 5,381 indersed applications,

of which 3,500 are already granted. By the tornade at Rochester on Sunday there was very great damage done. A church was struck by lightning, and vegetation was severly dealt with all through a territory of four miles square.

Court of General Sessions vesterday, charged with the murder of William Pigott. The trial is still occupying the attention of the Court. John Sherry and John Vernon were brought before the

A mad dog was shot by the police at the corner of lighty-fifth-st, and Fourth-ave., Sunday morning, after such consternation had been caused to the people of that Mary Ann Bastine came into this world in 1748, and left

that Tuesday. She was a native of New-York, and was, unquestionably, "the oldest inhabitant," her experience covering a term of 118 years.

The Hon, Mr. Hutchinson of Kansas gave an address last night in Cooper Institute, involving an exposition of experiments in planting trees on the prairies of the West.

West.

Our or or of children, No. 1 Multiple of the control of colored children, No. 1 Multiple of the reorganization of colored schools in this city.

A movement is on foot in Hoboken to close all the fliquor places on Sunday, for the purpose of preserving the peace and reputation of the city. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen vesterday had

another hearing on the question of removing the stoops in Nassauest. The hearing is adjourned to May 31. A man was murdered at a pic-nic in Roseville Park, Newark, N. J., resterday, by being struck on the head with a mallet. Three arrests were made.

We have a dispatch stating that 87 cases of arms were eized at Eric, Pa., on Saturday night, the same being the toperty of the Fenian Senate.

Several bridges have been washed away on the Georgia state Railroad by the late heavy storms and trade is badly

There was a trifling Fenian disturbance at Eastport on Saturday, not likely to be repeated, however, as the last Fenian is represented as having left the place. The Congressional Commission appointed to examine the question of locating a post-office in this city met to

The steamship Virginia came up to the city last even-ng from the Lower Quarantine.

A new gold field has been discovered 50 miles west of Cleveland Bay, Queensland, Australia. A large part of the tunnel on the Mountjoy branch of the emsylvania Railroad caved in on Sunday.

The trial of John Gallagher for killing Dennis Cokely began at Boston yesterday.

The Boston people are considering the question of trans-orming their present Court-House into a Post-Office. There was a heavy sale of corporation real estate yester-day, realizing \$500,000.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held a meeting last night and adopted a code of by-laws.

The Union men carried a local election at Baltimore yesterday by 148 majority.

The Hon, Win. H. Seward will deliver a public address Gold closed at 130½ ≈ 130¼. With moderate busine

evernment stocks, prices are well supported. Money was as andant as ever. The rates are still 4200 on call to leading uses, with 6 to brokers borrowing to make up a bank balance, commercial paper there is no material change. Freights

CONGRESS

SENATE. May 21.-Mr. Wilson reported the House bill to revive the grade of General, with a substitute for the second section. A resolution was adopted for an inquiry into the section. A resolution was adopted for an inquiry into the expediency of providing for a uniform mode of election of United States Semtors. A motion was made to take up the Colorado Yeto, but after debate the subject was made the special order for Tuesday week. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed: the Reconstruction report postponed till Wednesday, and the Loan bill made the special order for to-day. Sindry District of Columbia bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced. Resolutions were adopted directing the reports concerning the Freedmen's Bureau to be communicated to the House; directing an inquiry as to levying contributions on the Seceding States; pledging the House to sustain the President in executing the laws against treason; for the appointment of a joint committee of investigation into the Preedmen's Bureau; requesting information from the President as to the collection of direct taxes in the Rebel States, and directing an inquiry as to repealing part of the National Banking sec. A resolution concerning the qualification of electors was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was passed authorizing the President to employ certain household officers at specified salaries. A large number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented. The tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and five pages were disposed of. Some routine business was accomplished, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Sherman's consolidated loan bill is the special order in the Senate for to-day at 1 o'clock.

An effort was made in the Senate yesterday to take in the Colorado veto. After a good deal of talk the bill was made the special order for Tuesday week.

The Reconstruction report came up in the Senate yesterday, but Mr. Fessenden was unable to speak. and the matter lies over till Wednesday.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a Metro-

and Chattanooga, and will wrest the Police power present Police of Memphis and their abettors.

The seventh page of to-day's Thinking will be found to consist wholly of reading matter, the perusal of which we recommend to our readers.

The House yesterdar adopted, 73 to 35, a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of levying contributions on the No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be suthentiested by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guartic that would otherwise be imposed on the Government.

The Tax bill was resumed vesterday in the House. We note four different attempts to strike out or reduce the taxes on specified articles or branches of abolished forthwith, and the blacks remitted to the contribute to the support of the Government. If every such motion were to be adopted we should have no taxes at all, but the House is pretty consistent in voting down these motions for exemption.

The House, not seeming to have entire confidence in the investigations of Messrs. Steadman and Fullerton, has passed a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to inquire into the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President is said to have ordered the arrest and trial of all officers in North Carolina interested in the working of plantations on their own account. As Gen. Howard has stated that plantations were so worked by his order, why should not the President begin by arresting him?

A bill passed by the House authorizes the President n addition to the present officers of his household to

A Private Secretary at a salary of \$4,000
Assistant Secretary . 3,000
Seeward. 2,000
Four Clerks, \$1,800 each . 7,200 Total......\$16,200 Mr. Spalding moved to add a stenographer at \$9 500. This, however, was withdrawn, and the bill went through, 80 to 23.

Ought not the people of our City who prefer a quiet, temperate Sunday, to hold a public meeting to sustain and approve the Health Commissioners and Police in their enforcement of the new Excise Law? The very air is blue with the square, outright falsehoods of ribald grog-shop journals, which proclaim that the law shall be broken down at our Fall Election. They assert that only Republicans are licensed; when, up to this hour, we feel entire confidence that ninetee of every twenty whose names have passed the Board are Democrats. It is plain that we shall not have to support more than half so many drunkard-manufactories as we have done, and that the worst will generally be suppressed -those which are the habitual resorts of thieves, burglars, lewd persons and loafers ripening into criminals, being mainly shut up. Nobody has yet suffered for drink because of this law; while thousands have been saved by it from squandering money needed to give bread to their children. Shall such results evoke no approval from good citizens?

SOUTH AMERICA.

It was generally expected that the Spanish fleet, after bombarding Valparaiso, would pay a visit to Pacific coast of South America. It was known that and all the rotten eggs that defense than Chili, and that the Spaniards would, at least, not be allowed to bombard a defenseless city. This morning we publish an account of the bombardment of Callao, which took place on May 2, and which, as far as we can judge from the meager reports received, Madrid, Almanza Pasalassias to dammed, Commodore Nuñes westigaly (according to a statement of the surgeon of the Vanderbilt, mortally,) wounded, and finally the entire fleet, after a loss of 300 in killed and wounded compelled to return to its anchorage off the point of San Lorenzo. The loss of the Peruvians is said to sustained no damage whatever.

Our Panama correspondent says that the Pan-The next mail from Panama will bring us the same news from all South America where the excitement against the Spaniards is becoming most intense. Throughout the United States a great and sincere joy will be felt at the result, for all political parties of our country agree in sympathizing in this war with the South Americans. Even Europe will think that the Spaniards have been served right, for popular

opinion in every country has taken side against Spain. We shall have to wait for another arrival from Panama in order to become fully acquainted with all the details and the probable consequences of the engagement, but we already know enough to deem it safe to say that the issue of the contest will prove a very serious blow to Spain. The hope to compel the allies to make an offer for compromise and thus to end a ruinous war has again vanished. The example of Peru has shown the Governments and the peoples of the allied States the importance of concentrating their efforts for the strengthening of the defenses of their ports and for the increase of their navies. In both respects they may be now expected to improve steadily. The two new Peruvian iron-clads, Huescar and Independencia, were expected to join the allied fleet in the course of April. Other additions to the fleet are likewise soon to be made. If the war should be protracted, several of the other Republics may yet be expected to join the alliance. President Mosquera is supposed to favor such a step, and he has bought, while in England, four war vessels and large quantities of ammunition. In Venezuela, popplar sentiment expressed itself most decidedly in favor of the alliance, and it was hoped that Congress would decide in favor of it, after the arrival at the capital of Marshal Falcon, the late President. Even the President of the Argentine Republic, Mitre, whom Chilian papers had represented as, at least, indifferent to the cause of union, has declared that he has been misrepresented, and that the continuance of the Paraguayan war is the only cause for his non-participation

While all these circumstances point to a probably larger increase of the forces of the Allies than that of the forces of the Spaniards, the continuance of the war greatly promotes the idea of a permanent union of the South American republics. The most important step yet taken toward this end is a proclamation by President Melgarejo, of Bolivia, one of the most energetic promoters of the idea of a union, conferring the right of citizenship upon natives of other South American States who reside in Bolivia. It is believed that soon an attempt will be made to unite all the republies of South and Central America in a confederacy shaped after that or Germany.

There is a town in Louisiane, in Quachita Parish named Monroe, which tries to be a sort of Memphis on a small scale. The reconstructed who dwell therein don't like Freedmen's schools, and their dislike takes the shape of stones, brickbats, and bowie knives. A meeting of the Freedmen for school purposes recently held under charge of a United States officer was attacked and dispersed. Not satisfied with dispersing the freedmen, the chivalry laid a little plan for assassinating them, and succeeded so far as to wound three and kill one. Capt. Burnham of the 84th U. S. Colored Infantry was also stabbed. politan Police act. It applies to Nashville, Memphis | The Rebel paper published in Monroe admits that the

Memphis from the bloody Rebel bands of the for an attack, except in the fact that it was a meeting and that any white man who is impudent enough to talk about teaching "niggers" to read, shall be served part of what we owe her. Instead of an "addition York is not the city for men to love, if it is not a as Capt. Burnham was served-with a bowle-knife "Good enough for the damned Yankee" is at once the verdict on the past and the warning for the not pleasant experience for us if we should be refuture. That the "niggers" should be killed or quired to pay Five Millions per week for the next disabled concerns nobody. Why should it? Nobody owns them, they are not valuable as property, they are not protected by the law; they are nuisances trying to teach themselves to read.

With Monroe and Memphis for beacon lights, who doubts that the Freedmen's Bureau ought to be industry, and every member seems to have some pet paternal care of their old masters, who "understand subject in charge which in his opinion ought not to the nigger, you know, a great deal better than the Yankees can?"

HOW TO DO IT.

The N. V. Times has a correspondent wno writes from Augusta, Georgia, bewailing the evil influence of certain interloping Yankees over the Southern

Blacks, in the following forcible terms:

"No little mischief is being done by men who are infesting the State at present in the capacity of 'friends of the treedmen, founders of colored savings banks, colored seminaries, equal rights journals, and other kindred enterprises. Those men are working diligently to make the negro discontented with his condition, to persuade bim that he is grossly wronged by the white man, and that he is entitled to a position of perfect social and political equality with the whites. There is a 'Capt Bryant' in this State, the self-constituted Head-Center of an 'Equal Rights Association," who is going about making speeches in this line; and white he may be carning a very comfortable income at small expense, he is doing much harm to both races, as I have already trequently remarked that there was a ceneral and perfectly honest disposition on the part of both the white men and this negroes to live harmoniously together and work for each other's good. So far from ordering any obstacle to the education and improvement of the colored population, the people were ready and willing to promote them by every means in their power; and so far as the civil rights of the negroes were concerned, the Legislature recognized and secured them in the most effective misnner, by placing them on the same footing with white men in everything relating to person and property. He is no friend to the negroe who comes here now to Induce him to agitate for more than he has got. His efforts, if successful, can only work serious injury to the whites, and surely result in the ruin of the blocks. Those emissaries are nothing but chealiers d'industrie, gathering into their pockets the postal currency of the poor blacks—walking gift enterprises, exchanging plach-heck equal rights notions for the awest-carned dimes of the multi-puts, and a more pecifient set of knaws I never met. The area unisance which ought to be speedily abated.

—We do not doubt the truth of this picture as it appears to the factor. Blacks, in the following forcible terms:

-We do not doubt the truth of this picture as it presents itself to the ex-Robel mind. It is "a nuisance" to have strangers telling those who have for forty years done your work for nothing but the coarsest food and clothes, that they ought to be paid for their labor, ought not to be flayed with a cowhide at your discretion, and ought to be accounted as good s you are, so long as they behave as well. We do not believe the genuine Southron will ever get so used to this as to like it; and we would n't have him such a hypocrite as to pretend to like it when he We are only vexed that the Southrons don't see,

and that their Northern sympathizers don't try to nake them see, the short, sure and easy way to bate this nuisance at once and forever. There is no excuse for their failure to see it, in view of a kindred deliverance both recent and striking. For thirty odd years, the South was annoyed and convulsed by the acts and inculcations of Northern

Abolitionists. These long-haired, gaunt-visaged, canting, snuffling rascals were as "peripapetic" and as "pestilent" as the "friends of the freedmen" now are-in fact, far more so. They kept both Callao, the principal port of Peru, and, next to Val. the South and the North in hot water, despite paraiso, the most important commercial city of the all the hemp that the former could grow, Peru had made much more efficient preparations of latter could discover. There was no end of the "nuisance" they created. But the South has done for them at last. They may cant and snuffle to their hearts' content, but nobody hears nor heeds them. No Southerner would waste a rope on the lot; and, as for stale eggs, the boys of the North would grudge resulted in a decisive defeat of the Spaniards. Their them a bare half-dozen. In short, they are comiron-clad Numancia and their five frigates, Villa de pletely "played out." If they don't go to work for a wing. We yan't good how they are to got one home

Now, why shouldn't the South extinguish the new brood of busybodies in the same way? Why not cannot bid high must either sink into the slums with block the game of Capt. Bryant and his tribe, by asking the colored people of your respective States to neat highway, a little Belgravia of our own, and tip choose delegates to meet delegates chosen by our doors and windows with brown stone, and feel have been very small, and the City of Callao to have the Whites, and let the chosen representatives that we are very sedate. To come within the of the two classes or races settle ami- charmed circle is the ambition of good society. And cably all questions that now divide or are likely in the so for a five years' reign in a condition of sublime ameños were almost crazy for joy over that result. future to alienate them? Just extinguish the inter- and satisfied respectability. By-and-by a dentist runs lopers and mischief-makers by taking away their out his silvered sign! Then mysterious people, who le, as you easily and surely can do, by calling the Blacks of each County to choose a representative to meet in State Conference one in like manner chosen by the Whites, and agree on a compact which shall be binding on both races evermore. Why isn't this wise, feasible, politic, beneficent Why should it not be mutually acceptable? Just agree among yourselves, and professional friends of the freedman will henceforth be out of business. Equal Rights is the true antidote for equal rights journals; and there isn't a negro in all the South willing to give his "postal currency" for the removal of grievances which no longer exist. Why not give this simple, sovereign remedy for the deprecated "nuisance" a fair trial?

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE.

Cave Johnson was a bitter Rebel, and is now an enraptured Johnson man. He was recently elected to the Senate of Tennessee, but the majority rejected him because of his Robel antecedents. Cave does not like this, as is very natural. We will warrant that he didn't like the means whereby Military Governor Johnson in '64 prevented such as he from giving the electoral vote of the State to McClellan and Pendleton. Cave admits that he has been a traitor to the United States, but denies that he was to Tennessee-saying:

to Tennessee—saying:

"The offense or crime, as they [the Senate] are pleased to call it, if any, which we committed, was against the United States. We were responsible to the United States alone for our conduct, and to them belonged the infliction of the couries ment which was imposed upon us with no sparing hand. The loss of our property, the burning of our cities and villages, the destruction of our farms, the socritice of thousands of our best men, will ever attest the severity of the punishment. The United States were satisfied with it, and in the proclamations of smuesty and pardon promised us protection of person and property upon our submission and obelience to the laws. The conditions have been compiled with and a proclamation of peace made by the President. Those claiming to be your representatives, not content with the punishment imposed upon our gallant soldlers and their friends, for services rendered in their own State, and required by its authorities, not only emancipated slaves by driving from the ballot box every one who will not vote according to their wishes and views, but while depriving you of the right of representation, which they claimed to be a constitutional provision, and to continue unclanged by another Convention, they are daily creating new debts, and making large expenditures, which must necessarily produce heavy teasion. Taxation without representation is a badge of Slavery, to which our citiens will nece submit."

-You are right, Cave! We would like to stand with you on your platform; only you hop right off of it. "Taxation without representation is a badge of Slavery;" and, now that Slavery is abolished, there should be no more of it. But you insist that, though Slavery is abolished, Three Millions of Southern people shall be taxed but not represented; and to this we cannot agree. Hence, you see, you are where you are; and there you are likely to remain till you are willing to abide by your own avowed principle.

The Commercial Advertiser thus explains our las week's export of Nine Millions specie:

"A combination of circumstances contributed to produce the large export of cearly nine millions of gold last week. The matering of the May coupons on Five-Twenties held in Europe, increased our foreign indebtedness eight to nine millions of dollars, which had to be promptly remitted. The stringency in the foreign money markets has compelled hankers and speculative holders of Five-Twenties in England and Germany to send home a large amount of bonds for realization. The amount thus returned is estimated in the European circular of L. P. Morten & Co. at ten to twelve millions, for the last 30 days. We have, therefore, a sudden addition to our foreign indebtedness of nearly twenty millions from these sources."

- The Commercial is inaccurate. It was not our

meeting was orderly, and that there was no occasion than is that of the hotel-guest whose host presents his the hands of the ferrymen and railroad managers. of freedmen. The public opinion of the town seems to cause we have bought of her people more than our You are treating it most unmercifully now! You are surplus products would pay for; and she, being in making it a totel, a stage-coach, a caravansery, a to our foreign indebtedness," the past week witnessed its diminution. And it will be a wholesome though six months. We must somehow stop importing gewgaws that we are unable to pay for; and, if reason cannot persuade us to do so, suffering probably will.

Certain suggestions which we were moved to make

in the columns of this paper on the question of land

and living have been the subject of much comment. There is, of course, a general tendency to view New-York as the modern Babylon, or, worse still, a modern Sodom, doomed to a terrible destiny. New-York is the Unloved City. The Boston boy never abandons the hope of again going to Boston, and nothing in the wide world can replace the dear, distracting streets, the perplexing water-privileges, Fancuil Hall, where Liberty has had such a protracted rocking, and the large-headed people who know so much. He carries with him a pervading sense of Boston, and tells you in glowing rhetoric that it is the eye of America, even as Athens was the eye of Greece, and dies in the hope of reappearing in some celestial Beacon street or wandering forever in a heavenly Common. The Philadelphia boy never forgets that Philadelphia is the straightest city in the world, that Independence Hall still remains where the old liberty bell may be seen, with its mournful fissure, that there are a hundred houses in which Penn lived, with the Fairmount water-works-the first wonder of this wonder-creating world-and Franklin's mossy, crumbling gravestone. The reek of Pittsburgh only reminds the grim denizen that it is blessed as the Birmingham of America. Richmond is sacred to the Indian ancestry of numerous first families. New-Orleans never forgets the many scepters that have held it in dominion, and will tell you that to see Paris in America go to Hippolites and sip absinthe, or to the quaint old cemeteries where Spaniard and Frenchman, and Creole and Yankee, sleep in their mural tombs, or to the wooded plain of Chaknette, where a mob of Americans routed a mob of Englishmen one day and made a Western lawyer and militiaman immortal. Great, striding, voracious, bustling New-York-who loves it ! Irving speaks tenderly of Mannahatta; but the Mannahatta of his love-where is it? Does anybody know who Jonathan Oldstyle was? Does anybody read Salmagundi? Oh, Time Time! must our very jests become moldy, and the humor of to-day have a grave-like odor to our children? Do we know that there is a Revolutionary monument in Trinity, or that Old Tom's ghost still mingles gravy for his beef-steaks, or that in this park which probably grows it last grass this Summer, an enthusiastic young Rebel once made a speech which all histories tell about, or that just beyond the river, under a rock, where ferry-boats whirl and shriek, and great oil-stores emit unpleasant gases, he suffered himself to be taken out and shot. You can see the place for a dime, and have your own reflections about it and the foolish men who did murder there that sad July morning, and the vast city that has crept around it in the intervening sixty years, and still continues creeping-heaven knows where! How shall we, doomed to New-York, manage

to live in the Unloved City! Within ten miles of THE TRIBUNE a million and a half of human beings reside. Perhaps we should moderate the word and say manage to live. Toward this cepter a million and a half are attracted by some fascinating law of gravity. How to reach the Maelstrom and how to escape it, without giving our lives to the task, is the problem of each day's existence. Thirty years ago was an easy stop from the City Hall to home. Now, it is a journey. Every Spring we find street after street is sold to the highest bidder, and those who the sediment of society, or drift away. We arrange a receive company at all hours, and exclusively advertise in The Herald, take the next door mansion, and we have ruffianly midnight callers and strange questions asked at the door. Then a tayern and a millinery store and a gambling saloon, and a pawnbroker's shop, until we find that Trade and the Devil have out-bid Fashion, that the world has gone off, and that we must take our gig and fly. What Bleecker and Bond-sts. are now, the Fifth-ave, will in time become-speedily indeed, if corporation ruffians are to carry pistol and pickax to every man's door and dismantle his do-

What of those who cannot measure purses with Trade, Fashion and the Devil! We may cross to Hoboken and the Jersey shores; but since the Excise law was adopted, these Jersey shores have become a Sunday Pandemonium. Jersey must do as we have done, or become a prey to the Huns and Vandals. Around the shores of the Bay there are thousands of spots where neat houses might be placed, as well as along the line of the Harlem and the Hudson Railroads. Fashion has seized on the Hudson, and the jolly Dutchmen around Spuyten Duvvil and Sleepy Hollow are striving to see had much they can make New-York pay for their ris and the Palisades. If you would know the classes of Hudson River conscience, look at the real estate lists, Houses are rented for as much per annum as their absolute value, and there is no indication of reduction. Along the Harlem Road it is bad enough, but the Harlem Railroad policy which makes Westchester County a hidden earth after sundown, keeps thousands from going into the towns and villages along that Road. So with Staten Island, and that beautiful tract of Jersey land toward the ocean. While the landlords are advancing their rents to starvation prices, and driving everything but Trade, Fashion and the Devil out of the city, railroad men and ferrymen refuse to take us out! Unless we can melt the hearts of the landlords. or teach common sense to the common carriers, there is no knowing what will become of us-nothing in the future, indeed, but cheap lodgings and tenements. Unloved New-York; unloved because of your very barshness!

If our common carriers were but wise, how happy would be for all. If a law were passed making it imperative to run twenty trains a day on each leading road, with not more than three hours' difference between each train, thus giving us at least two trains about midnight, and if the same rule were applied to every ferry-boat, what a relief it would be! The mechanic might have his acre of strawberries and potatoes an hour from City Hall, with fresh air and untainted sunshine for himself and his little ones. If he wanted to hear an evening sermon on Sunday, or go to the opera or the theater during the week, he would not be compelled to pass the night in expensive, uncomfortable hotels, with all sort of wonderment and anxiety at home. The large and worthy class who labor at night-whose labors, among other things produce this TRIBUNE, who work when others rest, that all the world may have comfort and instruction and the last news at breakfast, mighhave homes where the grass grows greenly and the fresh air of heaven is not savored with the Five Points and a seething city. The greatness of New-York, "indebtedness" that was suddenly increased, any more its comfort and beauty and levableness, are now in

"Little bill." "We are deeply in debt to Europe be- Gentlemen, you have a metropolis at your mercy t York is not the city for men to love, if it is not a home, you only are to blame! Why make the metropolis a walled town whose gates are locked with the setting sun ?

OIL RAILROAD.

A new branch road to the Pennsylvania oil centers is building from Union-a town through which both the Atlantic and Great Western and Philadelphia and Eric Railroads pass-with the object of sharing the business and reducing the cost of oil to those two great easterly lines of transportation.

The Pennsylvania roads now have advantages which not only enable them to set the price of all oiltreights East, but to turn the bulk of that trade over their own lines.

Our oil-shippers are already doing a heavy business in petroleum, which never comes to this port, but is exported direct from Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad last year brought east over 1,200,000 barrels. That company is already negotiating for the control of the new line from Union, which must be finished by Eastern money. Luckily, it is still in the hands of parties interested mainly in the production of oils, and who desire that it shall be the means of enabling the Eric Railway to compete for its proper share of this immense tun-

nage. We understand that the help needed is comparatively trifling, the increase of traffic promising to repay it in a single year or eighteen months at furthest. We shall look anxiously for effective action on the part of those having charge of our public interests in this matter. If they neglect a plain duty, they should be held to the most rigid accountability.

The Radical Union State Committee of Missourl have issued a stirring Address to the People, exhorting them to " stand by Congress," and adding-

ing them to "stand by Congress," and adding—
"Remember what is at stake. The battle is not over. The
physical conflict, for the time at least, is ended, but
the moral conflict between loyalty and disloyalty continues, and a victory here for the right is necessary
to preserve all that has been won in the conflict of arms. Is
Missouri we know what is involved in the struggle, because
we have had experience of the rule of both parties. While the
elements which make up the present Conservative party held
sway, they gave us stseparation in business and enterprise.
They kept Missouri far in the background. They excluded
immigration. They held fast to Slavery. They supplied us
with negroes and kept out white men. And finally they
brought nullification and treeson and war. The Radicals have
changed all this. They have given us freedom in the place of
slavery. They have given us a peace and law and
social order. They have given us freedom in the place of
slavery. They have given us a freedom in the place of
proud. They have given us a future which, if we are true to
ourselves, cannot fail of realizing our brightest hopes. What
these parties have done in the past is the best evidence of what
they will do in the future. Between such parties and their
policies the choice is to be made."

Bishop Gregg of Texas fancies he has a difference with THE TRIBUNE. He is mistaken. He came to this City and solicited money of her rich philanthropists to be used by him in educating and benefiting the Blacks of his State. The Blacks saw his appeal, and notified the people of the North, through THE TRIB-UNE, that they were not begging money at all; and that, if they ever should be in want, they would wish their friends to help them otherwise than by giving money to a bitter pro-Slavery, ultra-Rebel priest like Bishop Gregg. We thought them quite right in giving this notice, but we said nothing. And Bishop Gregg has no ground of controversy with us.

Mr. Barnum is credited with a good thing apropos of the Senatorical election in Connecticut. After the vote in the House was announced, says The Bridgeport Standard, and seven Union votes had been cast against the caucus nominee, a Copperhead acquaintance went up to Mr. Barnum and said: "Well, we are raking out your party. We have got out seven members to-day." "Yes," responded the great showman, "the same number that were raked out of Mary Magdalene!" The conversation was not pursued.

David Copperfield at the Olympic Theater. It almost seems, when one considers the wide scope

of its plot and the number of its characters, that at least a dozen plays might be made out of the single story of "David Copperfield." Mr. Rowe has selected for illustration-in his new version of the novel, which was played at the Olympic Theater for the first time last night-the three principal features of the narrative, namely, the vicissitudes that befel the person and family of Mr. Wilkins Micawber, the loves of Steerforth and little Emily, and the plot, seeming triumph and ultimate discomfiture of Uriah Heep. These phases of character and experience he has partly porwritten; and, considering the great difficulty necessarily lucident to an attempt to condense so much character and action into so limited a compass, he has very satisfactorily succeeded in reproducing the outline, and presenting at least suggestive sketches of the principal characters in Mr. Dickens's story. To readers of that great novel-which is second only, among all its author's wonderful and delightful works, to the "Tale of Two Cities"-his drams, therefore, must prove exceedingly agreeable. Whether it would be satisfactory to spectators unacquainted with the original work, is an open question. Among its minor defects we note that the parting between David Copperfield and Steer forth, in the first scene of the second act, is abrupt and artificial and that the meeting and parting between Old Pegotty and David, at a subsequent period, seems equally forced and unnatural. The piece was presented, last evening, with several w scenes, of which the most notable are the view of the sands and the old boat residence of Porotty, at Yarmouth, and the spirited picture of the shipwreck, and the drowning of Steer-forth and Ham. Mr. Hayes has faithfully done his duty with the brush of the scenic artist. For the acting we are not able to speek in terms of unqualified praise. Mr. Rowe's Micawber s excessively amusing, and evinces careful study and a sympathetic conception of the character. But its execution is not adequate to its conception. The actor does not fulfill his own ideal. He is too dry and too vapid. Micawber is deliberate and oily. Mr. Rowe, howbeit, was manifestly oppressed by nervousness last evening, and something must be pardened to the natural excitement of both author and actor. His scenes with Miss Betsy Trot wood and with David, in act third, were played extremely well and were cordially applauded. The cast introduces David Copperfield, Mr. Garrison; Steerforth, Mr. Boniface, Pegotty, Mr. Studley; Ham, Mr. Morton; Mr. Wickfield, Mr. Emily, Miss Kate Newton: Mrs. Micawher, Miss Eliza New ton; Agnes, Miss Myers; Betsey Trotwood, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Clara Pegotty, Miss Harris, and Mrs. Gummidge, Mr. Gibbert. Mr. Stoddart's Heep and Mr. Studley's Pegotty at tracted and merited the praises of the audience, for many qual ities of correctness and feeling. "David Copperfield" will be

ITALIAN OPERA-ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The grand opera of La Juive was produced last night at the Academy for the second time, to a large but not crowded audience. Its performance was characterized by the

The artists all put forword their best efforts, and the result was a performance of marked excellence. To-morrow evening this company will give their first and only performance in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music. The Opera of La Juive will be performed with the same powerful cast which has made its success in New York amely: Gazzaniga, Boschetti, Musiani, Annatasi, Milleri

The concert of Signor Gagliant takes place this evening at Irving Hall. The Signor plays upon a rare and curious strument of extraordinary musical power. It is composed of a large scale of glasses perfectly attuned which the manipulates with extraordinary dexterity, brilliancy and expression. The tones are beautiful in the highest degree. He will be assisted by Signor Mazzoleni and other excellent ar-

This fashionable matinée takes place to-morrow

corning at Wallack's Theater. A new opers by Signor Barili will be performed, and a number of excellent artists will assist.

This long-established company of vocalists will give a series of their very popular concerts at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, this week. Their entertainments are of a very varied and pleasing character, and will doubtless ettrac